

Quebec.]

NOTES OF CASES—REVIEWS.

**CARDINAL V. DOMINION FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE CO.***Fire Insurance—Breach of Condition—Leaving premises unoccupied.*

The insured cannot recover upon a policy which contains a condition making the contract void if the premises be left unoccupied for more than fifteen days without notice to the Company, and it appears that the premises were vacant at the time of the fire and had been so for a much longer time than fifteen days without notice.

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LARAMÉE et al. v. EVANS.

Marriage of Roman Catholics—Jurisdiction—Authority of the R. C. Bishop.

Marriage in the Roman Catholic Church is a sacrament and a spiritual and religious bond, over which the Superior Court has no jurisdiction.

Civil marriage does not exist under our law, the law merely giving civil effects to a religious marriage validly celebrated by regularly ordained ministers authorized to keep marriage registrars.

The Superior Court has power to refer to the decision of the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese the question of the validity or nullity of the marriage of two Roman Catholics celebrated by a Protestant minister, and the decision of the Bishop may and ought to be followed by the Superior Court in deciding as to the civil effects of the ceremony.

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THERIAULT v. DUCHARME.

Federal Elections Act—Candidate's personal expenses.

The personal expenses of the candidate during an election, and connected therewith, are election expenses, and a detailed statement must be included in the statement required by law to be filed after the election.

*In re De la DURANTAYE, BEAUSOLEIL, assignee, and De la DURANTAYE, petitioner.**Assignee's fees—Composition—Costs of assignee's discharge.*

The assignee is entitled to the cost of obtaining his discharge as assignee, even where the insolvent has obtained from his creditors a deed of composition and discharge.

REVIEWS.

PRINCIPLES OF THE COMMON LAW, by John Indermaur. London: Stevens & Haynes, 1880. 2nd Ed.

The first edition was only published in 1876. The present one makes some alterations rendered necessary by changes in the law, but the principal difference is in the fact that the author has added a reference to the Irish cases. This work of "the students' friend," as Mr. Indermaur may well be called, hardly needs at this day any commendation from us.

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STEVENS ON INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND SUMMARY CONVICTIONS. Toronto: Carswell & Co. 1880.

Mr. Stevens is already favourably known, especially in the sister Province of New Brunswick, as an author and compiler, and his reputation will give a certain stamp of reliability to the work before us.

There is no branch of law which it is more necessary to have made easy of reference than that which relates to the duties of magistrates. Very few of these functionaries have the time to spare, or the necessary training, to enable them to become thoroughly familiar with the Acts relating, wholly or in part, to their duties, as they are to be found in the Statute Book, and any collection of the law which they are called upon to administer, if reliable, must be of great value, both for the time it will save and the feeling of security it will give. It will be of scarcely less value to the practical lawyer, as a means of ready reference, especially in courts where the Statutes are not always at hand.

The work is divided into two parts, one treating of indictable offences, and the other of summary convictions under the general laws of the Dominion. The text of the Statutes is given, and the different clauses explained or commented upon, reference being made to the decisions of the Courts. The author appears to have succeeded in producing a book which gives, in a moderate compass, an excellent compendium of magisterial duties and responsibilities, with